MATTERS PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS. THE CHINESE PROBLEM—THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL-MR. ROBESON'S LEADERSHIP UNSUCCESS-

The debate on the Anti-Chinese bill was continued in the Senate yesterday and a vote is expected to-day. An unsuccessful attempt was made in the House to bring about consideration of the Tariff Commission bill. The House Committee on Rules, under the leadership of Mr. Robeson, met with a rebuff yesterday, a resolution reported from the committee favorably being laid upon the table.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGTON, March 7 .- It is expected that the debate upon the Chinese bill will be concluded tomorrow and that a vote will be reached upon the measure. There is no doubt of the passage of the bill, but it may be modified by the adoption of the Ingalls amendment, limiting the suspension of Chinese immigration to ten instead of twenty years, as provided in the bill. In all questions involving general principles the opponents of the bill have gained an undoubted advantage in the debate. The speeches of Senators Hoar, Brown and Dawes are simply unanswerable, but these gentlemen are held up as mere theorists in regard to this question. The Pacific Coast Senators, advancing little or nothing except bare assertions, often easily refuted, have ever borne themselves as the representatives of the almost unanimous opinion of the people who have experienced the alleged rub of association with the

The leading argument advanced by all supporters of the measure, excepting the Pacific Coast Senators, has been based upon the apparent unanimity of the masses of the States affected, adverse to the further incoming of Chinese, and the presumption that this could not be were there not solid reasons behind the conviction. There is nevertheless a general undercurrent of belief that passion and prejudice have had too much to do in shaping the expressions of opinion which come from the Pacific Coast, and that a trial of the suspension of immigration for ten years will give time to test the principles which are now contending for the mastery, so that it may be seen whether the venerable and cherished American doctrine of a brotherhood of all peoples and a home in America

for all races must be modified. One feature of this question does not seem to have received the consideration it deserves. The Pacific States have not enjoyed their full share of the great prosperity which the country has been experiencing for several years. Possessing in addition to their untold mmeral wealth a soil and climate capable of producing in lavish abundance almost everything necessary for the comfort and pleasure of mankind, there has been discontent and instability as compared with the Atlantic and Western States, which have been regarded as phenomenal. Capital has not sought investment to nearly so great an extent as the favorable conditions would seem to insure. Some of the staple raw materials have been shipped in large quantities to the East, there to be manufactured and returned for home consumption. Interest has ruled higher than elsewhere, most, if not all, of the time, not because of the demand for money, but rather because of the instability of business. Farmers have complained that while raising immense crops their work was comparatively profitless, owing to the distance from the consumer. The want of a home market such as would be created by larger manufacturing investments has been sorely felt. Railroad monopoly and Chinese hamigration have been held accountable in part for this state of affairs, but it is fairly an open question whether the want of a better and more numerous class of laborers is not the chief necessity. Senator Dawes's speech dealt chiefly with the sentimental and theoretical aspect of the Chinese question, of which he made a strong presentation. Senator Edmunds followed him in support of the measure as an experiment. He argued that among all civilized people everywhere and in all history the right to say who shall and who shall not come among them was inherent. has ruled higher than elsewhere, most, if not all, of has been sorely feit. Railroad monopoly and Cames hamigration have been held accountable in part for this state of affairs, but it is fairly an open question whether the want of a better and more numerous class of laborers is not the chief necessity. Sentotr Dawes's speech dealt chiefly with the sentimental and theoretical aspect of the Chinese question, of which he made a strong presentation. Senator Edmunds followed him in support of the measure as an experiment. He argued that among all civilized people everywhere and in all history the right to say who shall and who shall not come among them was inherent.

THE HOUSE AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Referring to the Michigan, now in service on the North-States steamer Michigan, and the recommendation heretofore published in regard to a new steamer of the States steamer Michigan, and the recommend the coastruction of the North-States in regard

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. was made in the House to-day to proceed with the consideration of the Tarlif Commission bill. After a wearisome discussion on a point of order raised by Chairman Valentine, of the Agricultural Committee, who desired to have the Agricultural Appropriation bill taken up, the point was decided in his favor and against the Ways and Means Committee. This ruling was not wholly unexpected by the friends of the Tariff Commission bill, nor was it entirely distasteful to them. It assures them that when the bill shall finally be reached no amendments will be admitted which propose to change the existing tariff, nor will a propo-sition to substitute for the Tariff Commission bill a general tariff bill be entertained. In conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon, Mr. Kasson, who has charge of the bill, said that on to-morrow he shall vote that the House go into Committee of the Whole. If this is carried, he will move to lay aside, one by one, all the bills which precede the Tariff Commussion bill on the calendar. There are fifty-two such bills, and if objection be made, a separate vote will be required to lay each one aside. Among the fifty-two bills are several upon which action is greatly desired by their friends, and, if they feel so disposed, they can easily prevent the Tariff bill from being reached to-morrow, or at any other time, until the measures in which they are interested shall have been disposed of. Mr. Kasson and other friends of the tarif bill are, however, quite confident that no strong oppo-sition will be offered to the immediate consideration

of that measure.

The taking up of the Agricultural bill to-day did
The taking up of the Agricultural bill to-day did not prevent the beginning of a tariff debate. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, and Mr. Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, made free trade speeches to the few members of the House who chose to remain and listen to them. No progress whatever was made with the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

A PLEASURE EXCURSION FORBIDDEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House Committee on Rules, under the leadership of Mr. Robeson, suffered defeat again to-day. He reported a resolution providing for a joint committee to attend the celebration at New-Orleans next month of the two handreth anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi River by La Salle. S. S. Cox made a florid speech in support of the resolution, and in the course of his remarks imparted considerable historical information, which was undoubtedly new and interesting to a majority of the House. Among other things Mr. Cox made it apparent that the Mississippi Valley is much more thickly populated now than it was when La Salle made his adventurous voyage down the Mississippi in an Indian canoe two hundred years ago. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiann, who advocated the resolution, tried to impress on the members of the House that it was a patriotic duty which they should not neglect to send a committee to participate in the La Salle

On the other Hand Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, in pithy speech declared that it would be a still more patriotic service for the members of the House and Senate to remain in Washington and devote themselves to the public business. After an hour or so had been spent in discussing the resolution Mr which was promptly adopted. There was a strong suspicion in the minds of many members of the House that while the ostensible design of the resolution was to give an official character to the commemorative celebration, the real purpose was to get a dozen or more members of the House and Senate to New-Orieans, there to be dined and wined and otherwise hospitably entertained, with a view to impressing them with the urgent necessity of voting of the real purpose was to get an official character to the commendation from Rear-Admiral Baleh, commanding the Pacific Station, dated at Valparaiso, Chili, January 28, in which he reports that at the request of Walker Blaine, he has otherwise hospitably entertained, with a view to impressing them with the urgent necessity of voting of the resolution from Rear-Admiral Baleh, commanding the Pacific Station, dated at Valparaiso, Chili, January 28, in which he reports that at the request of Walker Blaine, he has otherwise hospitably entertained, with a view to impressing them with the urgent necessity of voting of the resolution from Rear-Admiral Baleh, commanding the Pacific Station, dated at Valparaiso, Chili, January 28, in which he reports that at the request of Walker Blaine, he has otherwise hospitably entertained, with a view to impressing them with the urgent necessity of voting the pacific station for ten years any shops that may be built here by the car company.

(ATTLE THIEVES LYNCHED.

DENVER, March 7.—Arnold Howard and Francis Young, charged with cattle stealing, were arrested and into manufacture to the present status of the relations between the requirement of a communication of the pacific station, dated at Valparaiso, Chili, January 28, in which he reports that at the request of Walker Blaine, he has of the pacific station, dated at Valparaiso, chili, January 28, in which will be said to the pacific station for ten years any shops that may be carried and c

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. | liberal appropriations for the improvement of the lower Mississippi River.

THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICESHIP. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- It was learned at the capital this afternoon upon good authority that the President vesterday tendered to Senator Edmunds the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and that Senator Edmunds declined it. This statement, while lacking direct authorization, is made with entire positiveness by several Senators and other persons whose relations with the parties immediately concerned are such as to leave ap-parently no room for doubt as to its correctness.

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTE REPORT.

Washington, March 7.—Representative Harris, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has completed his report on the bill recently submitted to the House for the construction of new war vessels for the Navy. The report says: "The defence for the har-bors and the great centres of commerce is found in fourteen light monitors carrying twenty-eight smooth-bore, breech-leading guns and one experimental tor-pedo boat with one gun. We have thirtywhich are antiquated and of wood, carrying 357 guns of all calibres, of which only sixty-two are rifles, and none of which is of high power or breech-loading." Statements and tables are added, giving the relative strength of the various foreign navies. The report then says: "In view of the facts thus presented, the committee feel The work of reconstruction must be begun and pushed with vigor, in order that new vessels, properly armed, navy as fast as they become unfit for further service longer to delay action looking to the building up of our Navy would, in the opinion of your committee, be not only which in any way affect the report of this committee are two in number, and are as follows: First, whether steel or iron shall be used in the construction of vessels recommended to be built. Second, whether the second sized vessels recommended shall be built with sized vessels recommended shall be built with open or spar-decks. . . We have unanimously decided that steel should be used instead of fron, and we recommend steel without hesitation or doubt. As to the kind of steet this country can produce, including Bessemer steel, we simply have to say that the production is unlimited. With their present facilities, besides supplying the demand for other purposes, it is believed that the manufacturers of open-hearth steel in this country would be able to furnish 100,000 or 200,000 tons per year superior to any made elsewhere in the world.

be able to furnish 100,000 or 200,000 tons per year superior to any made elsewhere in the world."

The question of open or spar decks for the fourteen-kmi vessels the committee say they do not feel competent to decide, but leave its determination to the visiden of those charged with the construction of the vessels. The committee, however, express the opinion that vessels of so great power as the 14-kmet ships, which are to be of not less than 4,300 tons displacement, and which may carry batteries of nineteen heavy guns each, should have covered or spar decks.

Respecting the difference of opinion which existed among members of the Naval Advisory Board regarding the weight of armament for the new vessels, the report

should have covered or spar decks.

Respecting the difference of opinion which existed among members of the Naval Advisory Board regarding the weight of armament for the new vessels, the report states that the committee do not feel it to be important that that question should be arbitrarily settled now. They have therefore only provided in the billi to be reported to the House that each vessel shall be furnished with a battery of four cannon of not less than eight-inch calibre, and not more than a certain number of gauss of not less than six inch calibre. They deem it wise, however, to provide that the guns shall be of high power and breech-loaders, in order to insure the adoption of the latest improvements and to put the manufacturers of gauss in this country abreast of those of other countries.

The committee are of opinion that as it is manifestly impossible to build all those new vessels during the coming fiscal year, the construction of the larger types should be begun first, because the Navy is most deficient in large and fast; ships, and speed cannot be obtained without ships of considerable size.

The committee recomment the construction of only one steel rain instead or five as recommented by the advisory Board. Upon the subject of heavy cannon for the armament of war vessels of the Navy, the compilies say that "The time has arrived when the Navy of this country should be armed with gans equal to those used in other countries. We are not disposed to believe that it is wise for this country to purchase its gans of foreign manufacturers. The word has only to be given to the ordinance officers of the Navy and to the manufacturer of this country that gans must be produced at home, and that the Government will provide the necessary money for the purpose, and we believe that before the ships authorized to be built can be put in readiness to receive their armament gans of American manufacturers for these waters, the remort says: "The committee have feel it to be their remort says: "The committee have feel it

M. ROMERO'S MISSION.

Washington, March 7 .- M. Romero, the Special Envoy of the Mexican Government, has arranged for a conference with the Secretary of State on Thursday and Friday, with a view to entering into negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity between Mexico and this Government. It is understood that M. Romero, within the limits of certain instructions, has been ac corded full discretionary power to act for his Govern ment. For the present he declines to make public anything more than the general character of his mission. thing more than the general character of dismission.

In relation to the demand of the Northern States of Mexico for an extension of the Zona Libra from the Gulf of Mexico to the Facilic, Mr. Romero said: "The Zona Libra is an anomalous condition of things, an outgrowth of the revolution. It permits the importation, free of duty, of goods which are for consumption in the Mexican cities upon the American border, The moment, however, that these goods are taken into the interior of Mexico they become subject to duty. The Zona Libra will be abelished in any treaty which may be entered into between the two countries."

THE ALLEGED CHILIAN PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Officials at the State Department were asked to-day regarding the truth of the statements from Lima that Mr. Trescott and the Chillan. Minister of Foreign Affairs had agreed upon protocol to be submitted to a Peruvian Government as basis for a treaty of peace. The protecol, the reports said, resognized Chil's claim to Tarapaea, but left the question of money indemnity in abeyance. The Department has received no information regarding any such action on Mr. Trescott's part, and the whole story is regarded there as highly improbable,

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Tuesday, March 7, 1882. General Grant is expected at the White House next week as the guest of the President.

Associate-Justice Miller, who was obliged to leave the Supreme Court room yesterday on account of sickness, has recovered from the attack and was at the court to

Up to the close of business to-day United States bonds had been redeemed at the Treasury as follows: Under the 105th call, \$19,657,950; 106th call, \$17,857,150; 107th call, \$1,942,150.

Special Agent Foster telegraphs from San Antonio, Texas, that he had succeeded in arresting the third and last member of the band that robbed the mail coach at Cuero, Texas, last month. He has also recovered the

The President has approved the Immediate Deficiency bill; the act to establish post routes; the act to establish a port of delivery at Denver, Col., and the act to nuthorize the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish pressions of the eards of invitation to the Garfield in orial service.

The President to-day received Baron Ignatz von his credentials, delivered the letter of recall of his predecessor, Bason Mayr. Immediately after the presenta-tion of Baron Schaefler, the Fresident received M. Ro-mero, the new Minister of Maxico.

The percentages of increase in the receipts of post of-

flees at the following places, for February, 1882, over those for the same month last year, have been reported: New-York, 11½; Philadelphia, 20; Boston, 17½; Buiti-more, 32½; St. Louis, 13; Chicago, 26; Cinchmatl, 10; San Francisco, 24, New-Orleans, 7½.

Mr. Scoville, on being asked to-day if he had heard from General Butler in relation to his taking part in the Guiteau case, replied: "I have not. I have had no ne gotiations with General Butler, and if any have been had by anyone, they have been through John W. Gui-teau. I know nothing about it."

Senor Martinez, the Chillan Minister, says that his latest advices from his Government, dated January 28, contain no reference to the protocol alleged to have been drawn up by Mr. Trescott and Mr. Balmaseda, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Senor Martinez says that he has no doubt that the dispatches correctly represent the present status of the relations between Peru and Bollvia.

in a typhoon off the coast of Japan and were picked up in an open boat in a starving condition about 300 miles from Yokohama by the American bark Abbie Carver.

DANENHOWER'S ADVENTURES.

Washington, March 7 .- W. W. Danenhower esterday received two letters from his son, Lieutenant John Dawenhower, offthe Jeannette Arcticexploring expedition. The first one is dated at Bulun, Mouth of the Lena, November 9, 1831. There is added a postscript, dated at Yakoutsk, December 17.

The trip up the river from Bulun to Yakoutsk occupied thirty-six days, and was made on sledges with dogs, reindeer and horses. Lieutenant Danenhower describes he journey as one of severe hardships. There were stations at intervals on the way, constructed of logs. He describes the last one of these, seventeen miles from Yakoutsk, the best one of the let, as a small log building with a cowshed attached. It was composed of one room, in which were about twenty people when his party arin which were about twenty people when his party arrived. In the centre was the body of a horse that had been killed for food and brought into the room to thaw out. During the night that the party stopped at this but, Jack Cole, the boutswain, while laboring under abstation of mind got up and started out to walk to New-York to see his wife. The thermometer was 60° below zero. It required all of Lieutenant Damenhower's persuasive powers to induce him to come back into the hut.

At Yankoutsk Lieutenant Damenhower says he found a man who understood French, and was taken to the Governor, who treated him with great kindness and consideration. He detailed a lieutenant with instructions to give the wants of the party special attention. They were quariered at a small hotel conducted on the American plan. Lieutenant Danenhower speaks of his stay in Yakoutsk as having been exceedingly pleasant and comfortable under the croumstances.

On December 24 the Governor sent an officer to Lieu-

been exceedingly pleasant and comfortable under the circumstances.

On December 24 the Governor sent an officer to Lieutenant Danenhower to ask him at what time the Christicas festivities usually began in America, and when informed that it was usual to begin on Christimas eve, he sent his sleigh for the party to come to his residence for supper and to spend the evening.

In speaking of the terrible voyage of the party, Lieutenant Danenhower says they had to travel 700 miles over the hee from the saip to the mouth of the Lena. They landed in shoal water and were compelled to wade two miles to land. They were forced to travel 100 miles further before they reached she liter, and he says he was up five days and four nights without sleep or rest. He mentions the fact that out of the thirty-three comprising the crew and officers of the Jeannette, only thirteen are known to be living and one is known to be dead.

He closes his letter by wishing his father, mother, family and friends a merry Christimas.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.-The announcement in the annual report of the Pennsylvania Radroad that the results of the past year's business of the Amerias for 1880, and that the enterprise would better be left ations, and the necessity for large outlays for its future maintenance, have caused your board to doubt the promaintenance, have caused your board to doubt the pro-priety of further diverting your revenues for that pur-pose, and to consider the question whether all that could reasonably be asked of your company on behalf of the commercial interest of this port has not been more than performed, and whether the promotion of steamship lines should not be left to private enterprise. This pro-posed action has been feared for sometime, and unless Congress shall come to the relief of the company, or pri-vate enverprise, its abandonment is among the possibili-ties. Thus far it has been a losing venture."

THE SUSPENDED BANKING FIRM.

Boston, March 7 .- At a meeting of the credors of Charles A. Sweet & Co., the suspended banking arm, held here to-day, the following statement was and the assets, estimating Massachusetts Central bonds this is Mr. Sweet's private capital of \$447,000, which is liable for debts of the firm, making the total assets \$3,222,057, leaving a surplus of \$345,946. No detailed 83,222,057, leaving a surplus of \$345,346. No detailed list of creditors or assets was farmished to the press. A committee was appointed to arrange for settling the firm's affairs, which will report on Thursday. There seems no doubt of the payment of the firm's liabilities in full and without great delay. The feeding among bankers and brokers here to-day is more confident, and no other affairs are probabile.

The creditors committee consists of James N. Beals, President of the Second National Bank, chairman; D. R. Waitney, President of the Soffolk National Bank, and Samuel Atherton, Director of the New-England Bank.

EXPLOSION IN A COLLIERY.

Mt. Carmel, Penn., March 7 .- At Schwank's colliery yesterday, while Isaac Lewis and Alexander Latisha were driving out gas from the breast in which lamp which ignited the sulphur, eausing an explosion and severely burning Isaac Lewis, Alexander Lattsha, Sam nel Clements, Thomas Parry and John Jones.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTLEN NEWS.

FAILURE OF A KENTUCKY MERCHANT.
LOUISVILLE, March 7.—B. A. Nottis, a merchant, of Versatlles, Kentucky, has made an assignment to L. H. Parish. His l'abnitles are \$15,000, and his his assets are sufficient to cover all indebtedness.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON AT LAW.
QUINCY, Ill., March 7.—A sunt was begun here yesterday against the manager of the Anna Dickinson Company for \$240, by the manager of the Keckuk Opera House, who claims the amount as damages for the cauceiling of a date at Keckuk.

ceiling of a date at Keolcuk.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S BIRTHDAY.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The fifty-first birthday of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan was celebraced last night with a dinner, given by the Illinois Commanderty of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at the Union League club rooms. The banquet was private.

LABOR DISCONTENT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The journeymen painters are out on a general strike to-lay. They demand a uniform price of \$5 per day. There are also disturbed relations between the masons, carpenters, brickhavers and shoemakers and their "bosses," and some of them have quit work, but there is no general strike yet.

RALEWAY COLLISION.

have quit work, but there is no general strike yet.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

CHICAGO, March 7.—A freight engine on the Northwestern road slipped a boier bolt at the city limits last night and the escaping steam severely scaled the fireman and engineer. The engine their ran unchecked until it met an outgeling Omaha passenger train, with which it came into collision. Both engines were badly wrecked. Three clerks in the mail car were considerably bruised.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

BALTIMORE, Narch 7.—The first annual commencement of the Baltimore Medical College took place to day. There were eighteen graduates, including one woman.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO A RECEIVER.

ALBANY, March 7.—In the matter of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, James D., Fiske, the receiver, has been directed to sell at public auction the real estate of the company.

THE LATE B. H. PRUYN'S ESTATE.

ALBANY, March 7.—William Lansing and Cashier
E. A. Groesbeck, the appraisers of the estate of the late
E. H. Pryn, report that the estate is worth upwards of
\$1,000,000, above incumbrances.

il,600,000, above incumorances.

A NEW MILL STARTED.

PHENIXVILLE, Penn., March 7.—The Phoenix Iron company started the West Merchani mill this morning, in adultion to the mills run last week. This places all their finding fulls in full operation on finished bar iron.

LIMITING THE COAL SUPPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The committee of the Schuykull Coal Exchange to day issued a circular amounting that the antiracite coal interests have agreed to the stoppage of coal mining on March 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24 and 25.

and 25. DEATH OF THE "FAT BOY."

PITISBURG, March 7.—David Navarro, the "Fat Boy" who has been on exhibition in different museums broughout the country, died in the pest-house this morning 4 small-pox. He was twenty-one years old, and weighed 700

defined.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, March 7.—The General Assembly, in esponse to the divernor's proclamation, convened at noon oday in extra session. After the messare from the Governor, xplaining why the session had been called, had been read, he House adjourned until March 10.

he House adjourned until Murch 10.

REINSTATED IN THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

REINSTATED IN THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—The following persons,
no were recently suspended, having made an h-norable
tellement with their creditors, have been reliestated to make
crestly in the Cotton Erchasge: Lewis & Williams, Fayne
of oreen, H. N. Martha and George Winchester.

& Green, H. N. Martia and George Winchester.

A PRESIDENT CHARGED WITH NEGLECT OF DUTY.
ALBANY, March 7.—The Attorney-General heard
an argument this norming on the motion to reconsider the
action brought by the stockholders of the Latayette Insuraction brought by the stockholders of the Latayette Insurance Company to remove the president on account of neglect
of duty. He took the papers and reserved his decision.

TO MINE AND SELL COKE AND COAL.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Sparta, Chester and St.
Louis Railway Coal and Coke Company, with Henry Sellgman, Alfred Wild, Robert Jonston, Charles Cellender and J.

Kinex Dunlap as incoporators, filed a certificate to-day. The
objects are for mining, trusportation and sale of coke and
coart; capital, \$1,500,000; principal office to be in New-York
City.

ENCOURAGING ENTERPRISE.

City. ENCOURAGING ENTERPRISE.

St. Albans, Vt., March 7.—The town to-day yoted to settle the suit pending against the non-resident stockhedders of the National Car Company, brought to text the validity of the latex assessed. The amount of taxes contested is about \$11,000. It also voted to exempt from its auton for ten years any shops that may be built here by the car company.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

MR. BAKER'S NOMINATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 7 .- The Senate Committee on State Prisons may meet to-morrow to consider the nomination of Isaac V. Baker, for Superintendent of Prisons. The friends of Mr. Baker are insisting upon a meeting of the committee, and are threatening, if one is not held, to move in the Senate for the lischarge of the committee from further consideration of the nomination. Their demand may be granted by Senator H. C. Nelson, the chairman of the committee, although one of its members, Senator Jones, is absent. Apparently the majority of the committee intends to vote in favor of reporting the nomination favorably. The action of the Sen-

the nominetion favorably. The action of the Senate, then, is still in doubt, but the indications are that Mr. Baker will be confirmed.

Mr. Baker's chances of confirmation have been lessened to-day by the industrions circulation of a report that he intends to appoint General Francis B. Spinola Warden of Sing Sing Prison, if the Tammany Senators vots for his confirmation. This report was first circulated last night, but was universally regarded as too absurd to be worthy of cerdence. Its constant reiteration to-day has at last gained it some acceptance. Mr. Baker's friends, however, declare that the report is false.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 7.-The rearrangement of ment of Congress will soon occupy the attention of the Legislature. To-day Spenker Patterson appointed the Assembly Apportionment Committee. He named as chairman of the committee John Shanley, of Brock'yn, a shrewd and able man. "Boss" McLaughlin may safely rely upon him to carve out the Congressional districts of Brooklyn in a way that shall protect his interests. The New-York members are Republican, and Maher, a Tammany Democrat. These are the only representatives of the great stronghold of the Democracy. The other seven members of the com-mittee are all from districts outside of New-York and Brooklyn. It would seem that this arrangement of the Democratic leaders to put the additional Congressional District granted by Congress in either New-York or

The country Democrat in this instance may be reasonably expected to be as anxious as the country Republican to add the new district to the other country Congressional districts. The word "country" is used to designate all districts outside of New York and Brooklya. The country members are C.S. Balker, of Monroe; Browne, of Oisego; Butts, of Monroe; Rerementally, Congressional Congressional Republican members of the Assembly that exspeaker Aivord would surely be one of the Republican members of the committee. He was a member of the last Congressional Apportionment Committee in the Assembly, Mr. Alvord is a dangerous man to snub; he will yet be heard from on the floor of the Assembly, when the Apportionment Committee has findshed its labors. The Republicans seem well satisfied with the districts as they are, Many of them are in favor of continuing them as they are, and have the extra Congressman elected at large. The "Regular" Democrats are hurrassed by the thought that perhaps their Tamasany bretiren may vote with the Republicans if the districts are not arranged to the advantage of Tamanany members over this matter.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 7 .- Assemblyman Roosevelt had the bill increasing the salaries of policemen and fire men in New-York to \$1,200 yearly recommitted to the Committee on Cities to-day. He states that he read the editorial in The Tribune calling attention to the hasty action of the Committee on Cities in approving such an important bill without warning the authorities of New-York, and then determined to give those authorities chance to be heard. He has secured a hearing for the may choose to come before the committee on Wednes-day, March 15, at 3 p. m. The bill, if it should become a law, would increase the expenses of New-York \$500,000 yearly. A hearing will be given on Commissioner Thompson's \$14,0000,000 Aqueduct bill and the Aque duct bill of the Council of Political Reform on the same day. Persons who may desire to advocate the abolition

day. Persons who may desire to advocate the abolition of the present turbulent Board of Park Commissioners and the substitution of one Commissioner will be heard on Thursday, March 16, at 3:30 p. m.

The Assembly Committee on Cities is reporting bills with reckless speed. To-day it reported favorably Assemblyman Matthew Pattern's bill directing the authorities of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo not to pay laborers employed by them less than \$2. Every year this communistic measure is brought here, but not until this year has a Committee on Cities had the auducity to report fayerably upon it.

year has a Committee on Cities had the audacity to report favorably upon it.

The Assembly debated for two hours this morning Mr. Catin's bill for the protection of poor people was buy furniture or sewing machines on the "instalment plan."

The bill provides if they fail to make all the payments at least 50 per cent of what they paid shall be returned to them by the seller of the article before he or she shall reclaim it. Nearly all the members from New-York had a word to say about the bill. All were in favor of it except Mr. Breen. He was convinced that if it became a law it would injure poor furniture dealers. The other members described the sufferings of the poor who after making many payments on articles had them seized by dealers and lost their instalments. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A WOMAN.

Boston, March 7 .- Mrs. Harriet Bell, respectable tailoress, was murdered on Kirkland st., near her home, this morning by an unknown assassin. Mrs Bell left her home about 8 o'clock to do an errand at a neighboring store. Returning, she was followed by a man about fifty years old, about six feet tall, of medium weight, gray hair and a gray beard. He wore a long been drinking, though not to excess. He overtook Mrs Bell in front of her house, and followed her into the entry. Almost immediately, and while Mrs. Bell stood at the foot of the stairway, the stranger drew a long knife and plunged it into the neek of the woman, who stood still a moment with the blood pouring out in a great stream, and then turned and found her way into the back parior, where she sank into a chair, screaming "I am murdered!" Her little daughter hearing her mother's scream ran down stairs, and renched the back parlor just in time to see her mother fall from the chair and sink upon the floor in a pool of blood. On her way down stairs she saw the man going out of the door. His back was turned toward her, but she saw the side of his face and a part of his moustache. He were a big black moustache, and was a big man. The murder was re-

ported to Police Headquarters, and the police was directed to spare no effort to secure the arrest of the marderer.

Mrs. Bell did not live happily with her husband, who was reported to have died in New-York. On two occasions her child Willa had been abducted, and this was believed to have been the work of a brother or other relatives of her husband, who desired that she the mothery should not enjoy certain property which the child was to have pessession of on reaching womanhood. The child was recovered by her mother only after a most active search and upon a promise that she would not claim any portion of the child's share. According to Willia's story one Fairclough and her mother sometimes quarrelled, and he used harsh hanguage. When in Reston he has been in the habit of sleeping in the upper part of the house. Yesterday, Willa says, her mother washed and froned some shirts and underelebiling for him, as he said he was going to New-York, and then to Great Falls in the evening. He left the house between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and she supposed be had gone to New-York. The officers found that the value in which Fairclough had packed his underelebiling and linen was still in the house, and that his employers were not aware of his proposed visit to New-York. The description as given by the little girl does not correspond, however, with that of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the intitle girl does not correspond, however, with that of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the intitle girl does not correspond, however, with that of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the man who committed the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the marbler, as given by the interpolic head of the marbler

hear found.

Contrary to previous reports, there are various circumstances indicating that the murderer was well known to the decased woman, and that he was a man with whom she had lately even seen on the street. Acting-Superintendent Thorne yesterday re-

seived the following dispatch from Boston: evived the following displaces from bostom:

Wanted for murder, a man about fifty years old, six feet biggs, rather slim, with broad shoulders, moustache mixed with gray, wears an old-fashioned high crown Derby hat, dark sack overcoat and dark trousers. Watch Samuel G. Adams.

Superintendent of Police.

CASES OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 7.-Gustav Beckermeyer, of this city, was pronounced dead by Dr. Wilde, his attending physician, on Tuesday. He was properly laid out for burial. The first night after his death nothing unusual was discovered, but on the second night the watchers in attendance noticed a to the body but without effect. The burial was postponed and many doctors were called in. They all concluded that it was a remarkable case as decomposition
had not set in.

Another case is cited by the doctor. It is that of a
young woman in Fifth-st., who apparently died very

suddenly a short time ago and was prepared for burial. As the body did not get cold hot iye was applied, which, together with vigorous rubbing, caused her restoration to life. To a reporter, who saw her last evening, she described her feelings as terrible.

PRINCETON COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

DENIALS OF RUMORS OF TROUBLES IN THE FACULTY -NO DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESIDENT M'COSH.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PRINCETON, N. J., March 7 .- When the New-York papers were received this morning, containing a rumor that President McCosh was about to leave the colege and be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, an unusual stir was created among the students and the faculty. When members of the faculty were sked by the students concerning the statement that the college was to have a new president, the only reply was that the professors knew of no contemplated change.

When a TRIBUNE correspondent called at the pres

to New-York. He started soon after reading a paper containing the notice in question, but it was stated that his

Professor Murray was asked to what the "difference likely to result in a change of the presidency," referred, and said: "There are no differences of sufficient importance to be worthy the name. Of course, in the discussions incident to faculty meetings, questions will arise which necessitate warm and earnest discussion, but in the college, there is perfect harmony. As regards the published rumor, I am sorry it appeared in print. It is entirely without foundation so far as my knowledge ex-Professor Packard who had listened to the statements

tends. It does Dr. McCosh an injustice."

Professor Packard who had listened to the statements of Dr. Murray, suggested that any story originating in Trenton concerning the college was usually false, and added: "The differences in the faculty are like those in a home where canel seeks the best good for all persons interested. Now, one might say, that there was a difference in a family when the husband wished turkey for dinner and his wife gave him salt-pork." The professor did not make any application, but insisted that he had yet to hear the first worl of dissatisfaction from any of the lustructors regarding their president.

There are only two of the college trustees living in Princeton, and they are both professors in the Theological Sceninsry. Dr. William H Green said that the trustees had always worked harmoniously together, and they would be pained to see such a statement concerning them, as they were entirely satisfied with Dr. McCosh. He said that he had never heard of the president's intention of resigning, and he was positive the trustees had never wished him to leave the presidency.

"If you will not publish my name," said a senior to The Thinune correspondent, "I think I can give you the origin of the story which has caused so much anxiety here today. A division of my class was to speak in chapel a few days ago. There were thirteen of them, and they concluded to imitate Oscar Wilde in dress, floral decoration and manner. You can imagine the disgust of the 'Prex.' when he saw a senior in such a 'rig.' Well, the speaking was postponed by order of the faculty. And the Doctor, he was more than angry. He was fairly white with rage. The whole college cheered, and kept up such a din that his voice could not be heard. Finally, he said that it was a pity file, the head of the college, could not keep order, especially in the chapel. He said the first thing we would know, the disgusting affair would be in the papers, headed 'Another Outbreak in Princeton.' The fellows told of that escapade to some one in Trent

state that he knows of no "troubles" or "differences in Princeton College at present. During all his incum bency he has lived in harmony with trustees, faculty, alumni and students. When the time comes for him to retire from the presidency he will announce it at once and publicly to the Board of Trussees.

ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK STATE.

ROCHESTER, March 7 .- Owing to the inclemnev of the weather the vote at the municipal election which was held here to-day, was very light, the princias contest being between the candidates for Mayor. Cornelius R. Parsons the Republican candidate was Cornelius R. Parsons the Republican candidate was elected Mayor for the fourth time, which is unparalleled in the history of the city. Until Saturday last it was apparent that John A. Martin, the Democratic candidate, was alread in the canvass, but the action of Mayor Parsons in the consummation of an adjustment between Cunningham & Co. and the striking carriage-makers, numbering fully 400 men and controlling 3,000 votes, largely contributed to his success. The Common Council will remain Democratic, while the Board of Education and the Board of Supervisors will be Republican. The elections passed off quietly.

Araura, March 7.—The charter election resulted in

AUBURN, March 7.—The charter election resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket. The Republicans also carry the Common Council and the Board of supervisors.

Clark Morrison (Dem.) was elected Mayor by about 170 majority. The Democrats elected five of the eight Aidermen. The new Council will have a Democratic majority of one Aiderman.

vid B. Hill (Dem.) was elected Mayor, over Alexander Diven (Rep.), the present Mayor, by 350 majority. The Republicans elected four out of seven Aldermen, giving eight out of fourteen in the Common Council

Alfred Leroy Mayor, and two Justices, Assessor, three A'dermen and four School Commissioners. The Demoerats elected two Aldermen and two School Commis-sioners. The Republicans elected four of the five Super-

THOY, March 7.-Elections for town officers were held in the sixteen towns of Rensselaer County to-day. The Republicans carried seven towns and the Democrats nine. The board will stand, including supervisors already elected in Troy, seventeen Democrats to twelve

NEWBURG, March 7.—Peter Ward (Dem.) was elected to-day Mayor of this city by 925 majority, succeeding Cassidy (Dem.) The Republicans elected the Recorder

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

DECATUR, Ill., March 7 .- A heavy hand car was found fastened with a chain and spiked to the track, npen a "frog" on the Hilnois Midland Railroad, near upon a "frog" on the lilinois Middad Rairoad, hear this city last night. It was placed there by a party of unknown men, who used powder to blow open the lock of a small house to get out the car. Their intention evi-dently was to wreck and plunder a passenger train, but the obstruction was discovered by a section foreman.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 7 .- The Legislature to-day adopted a resolution to amend the Constitu-tion of the state, by striking out the word "male" there-from. This means the granting of the suffrage to women.

MR. BEECHER AGAIN AT WORK.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 7 .- Mr. Beecher spoke here to aight for one hour and a half with full vigor and without any injurious effect following. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 7.—John Van Valkenburg, of Sacketts Harbor, committed suicide last night by drowning himself in a well.

A COLORED MAN LYNCHED.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—Robert Sawer, colored, was lynched at Franklin, kentucay, last night for assaulting a white girl, sixteen years old.

A WOMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Mrs. Peter Goodhart, of this city, was run over and killed at the Philadelphia and Reading failroad depot this morning.

ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTED ARSON.

WORG, STER, Mass., March 7.—George Broderick was to day arrested and held in \$2,000 ball for attempting to set fire to Slater's woolen mil, last night.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

SHOT HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD.

NORWICH, Comm., March 7.—George Coopplately, choich timedithrough the brain last evening platel. Cooper was about thirty-five years of age and 1 friends or relatives here.

Iriends or relatives here.

ESCAPING FROM AN OFFICER.

DERBY LINE, Vt., March 7.—Frost, who was recently arrested at Rock Island, Quebes, for an attempted mutter near Waterloo, Quebes, escaped from the officer to-day while being removed to sweetsburg Jail.

day while being removed to Sweetsburg Paul.

A SWICHMAN SHOT AND KILLED.

MONTGOMERY, March 7.—James Chestnut, a freight conductor on the South and North Alabama Railrean, last night, at the freight yard, shot and instantly killed warren Dupre, a switchman on the same road. Chestnut field and has not yet been arrested.

fied and has not yet been arreaded.

AN EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

TRENTON, March 7.—In the United States Court this morning, Henry B. Marshank, who pleaded guilty on five innerments for embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the First National Bank of Newark, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

years imprisonment in the State Prison.

THIEVES ATTEMPTING TO BREAK JAIL.

ALBAYY, March 7.—The three diamond thieves,
Fisher, Maxwell and Peters, arrested in New York, and confined in the Maiden Lame Jail here awaiting trail for robbing
Davie's jeweiry store in South Pearlest, recently of diamonds
valued at \$5,000, made fruitless attempts to break Jail on
Saturday and again this morning.

ADVOCATING EQUAL RATES.

SECOND DAY OF THE ADVISORY BOARD. SUPPLEMENTARY ARGUMENT OF THE PRODUCE EX-CHANGE-VIEWS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

At the second public meeting of the Trunk Line Advisory Commission, which was held yesterday, the Board of Trade and Transportation was heard in argument against the continuance of differential freight rates between Western cities and the Atlantic scaboard. The Board was represented by the following committee, most of the members of which were present: Ambrose Snow, Darwin R. James, John F. Henry, William H. Wiley, A. B. Miller, A. M. Coffin, F. B. Thurber, H. K. Miller. John C. Cook, Josiah J. White, M. Schrenckeisen and Martin N. Day. Several Produce Exchange merchants were present, in addition to members of the Board of Trade and Transportation. The three Advisory Commissioners bore themselves with less solemn gravity than at the first meeting on Monday. Ex-Senator Thurman had his coat thrown back carelessly at the opening of the proceedings, and his shirt front became a rival of that of Judge Cooley. The third Commissioner, ex-Minister Washburne, had a dark red flower in the lapel of his coat. The general resemblance between Mr. Thurman and Mr. Washburne was increased by both gentlemen wearing black-rimmed eye-glasses at times. Judge Cooley made fewer notes than on Monday, while the other two Commissioners made more. Before each of the Commissioners lay an open book, like the books used by stenographers, in which their memoranda were made.

At the opening of the proceedings Franklin Edson read a supplementary statement for the Produce Exchange at the reqest of the committee of that body. He said that the arguments of the merchants respecting the subject of differential rates necessarily must be those of laymen, so far as the technical knowledge of the science of railway construction or transportation was concerned. But vast as was the railway interest of the country, the commercial interests involved in the question, together with the rights of the people of the State of New-York, were at least proportionately important. New-York never approached the position of financial centre of the country until the people of the State had improved the natural advantages within its borders by the construction of the Erie Canal. Those natural advantages were the same to-day as they were sixty years ago. Stripped of all its husks, the term "differential rates" meant simply a ruinous tax on the commerce of New-York for the benefit of other Atlantic seaports less favorably situated. Every pound of freight shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Chicago and Baltimore had to be lifted up and down the Alleghany Mountains more than 2,600 feet. Between New-York and Chicago the freight was shipped over a comparatively unbroken level, along the lake shores and through the valleys of the Mohawk and the Hudson. Nowhere on the New-York rail routes was there an elevation of more than 900 feet, and all other conditions favored a minimum cost of railway transportation. And yet, if the

conditions favored a minimum cost of railway transportation. And yet, if the Chicago merchant would ship his grain or other freight to New-York instead of to Baltimore by rail, he must submit to a tax, or "differential rate," of 60 cents per ton; this, too, notwithstanding that the New-York roads insist upon their right and ability to carry it to New-York at the same rates as those upon the Baltimore roads. The same facts and reasoning applied to Philadelphia as well as to Baltimore; only, perhaps, to a slightly less extent. There could be no peace among the railways, Mr. Edson said, so long as such unjust discriminations against the commerce of New-York exist.

The argument of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which was made by F. B. Thurber, was devoted as much to the question of the general evils connected with railway management as to that of differential rates. The speaker said that the rates of transportation between the West and the seaboard, by the various lines, could only be equitably determined upon the principle of the cost of the service. If, after full investigation into the various elements of costa, it should be proved that Bultimore and Phillinvestigation into the various elements of costa, it should be connected. But if it should be found that carriage to New-York and Boston costs no more than to the Southern scaboard porte, then the former communities should not be weighted in the commercial race to benefit cities which are less favorably situated. The speaker said that owing to the lack of supervision and control of the "modern public highways" by the people, the data upon which to base conclusions as to cost of service were almost exclusively in the control of the modern public lightways by the people, the data upon which to base conclusions as to cost of service were almost exclusively in the hands of the railroads. He asked the Commission to secure information of this kind from the railroads, and he then recounted the various elements which entered into the problem of determining the

which entered into the problem of determining the cost.

"Do you say that you cannot get these data from the railroads?" Mr. Washburne asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "We experience great difficulty in getting such information from the railroads, especially that respecting through traffic, Possibly on account of the varying conditions governing that traffic, the railroads have not got that data themselves."

Mr. Thurber then volunteered a brief statement of the history of the organization of the Hepburn Committee to investigate alleged railroad abuses.

railroad abuses.

Mr. Washburne-What was the practical result of

of the Hepburn Committee to investigate alleged railroad abuses.

Mr. Washburne—What was the practical result of the committee's work f

"The committee drafted seven different bills to remedy the different phases of the evils complained of, and whose existence, I may say, was proved before the committee. Four of the bills, relating to minor evils, were allowed to be passed by the railroads, which we found had absolute control of the upper house of the Legislature. The other important bills could not be passed without the consent of the roads. We then took the field against the railroads politically, and succeeded so far as to break the grip of the railroads on the Legislature."

The speaker added that the Board did not share in the fear so often expressed that the railroads would rain themselves by competition unless protected against themselves by legalized combination. The result of the last railroad war showed that when competition had brought rates down to a point where they were permanently unremunerative, railroads, like individuals under similar circumstances, advanced prices independently of combinations. Kailroad wars which interfered with the payment of dividends on watered stock might not be an unmixed evil. Stability and uniformity in charges were desirable, but they might be purchased at too high cost, and the result of the pooling operations of the last four years bade fair to show that they had been so purchased. All the advantages enjoyed by the public in the way of cheap rates for transport mad come through competition, and now carriers were endeavoring to obtain public sanction to uncontrolled combination. Mr. furrier dwelt at length on the discriminations alleged to be made by the railroads in freight rates between different shippers, regretting that the scope of the Commission's inquiry was "restricted to such a narrow groove as that of investigating and advising in regard to the differences which should exist between the rates to and from the various scaboard cities." The farmore important

RAILWAY NEWS.

CONTROLLING AN UNDERGROUND LINE. Governor Cornell signed an act on June 4 1881, extending for five years the charter of the Beach Pneumatic, now known as the Broadway Underground, Railway. This charter, which was originally granted twelve years ago, gives this company the exclusive right to build a railroad under Broadway from the Battery to Four teenth-st., and thence by two routes, under Madison-ave. on the east and under Broadway on the west, to the Harlem River. But since the renewal of the char ter nothing has been done. Another road, Central Underground, of which General McClellan is president, has been claiming Broadway under the gen eral tunnel act and by filing maps, and has had a series of hearings before referees. The chief reason why the Broadway underground road has taken no steps toward building has been revealed in a suit before Judge Arnoux, in the Superior Court, which was brought to a close on Monday, the Judge reserving his decision. Jo-